



# Senate

General Assembly

**File No. 93**

February Session, 2006

Senate Bill No. 109

*Senate, March 23, 2006*

The Committee on Energy and Technology reported through SEN. FONFARA of the 1st Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the Senate, that the bill ought to pass.

## **AN ACT CONCERNING MULTILINE TELEPHONE SYSTEMS AND ENHANCED 9-1-1.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 28-25 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2006*):

3 As used in this section and sections 28-25a, 28-25b, 28-26, 28-27, 28-  
4 27a, 28-28, 28-28a, 28-28b, 28-29, 28-29a and 28-29b and sections 2 to 8,  
5 inclusive, of this act:

6 (1) "Automatic number identification" or "ANI" means an enhanced  
7 9-1-1 service capability that enables the automatic display of the seven  
8 digit number used to place a 9-1-1 call.

9 (2) "Automatic location identification" or "ALI" means an enhanced  
10 9-1-1 service capability that enables the automatic display of  
11 information defining the geographical location of the telephone used  
12 to place a 9-1-1 call.

13       (3) "Office" means the Office of State-Wide Emergency  
14 Telecommunications.

15       (4) "Commission" means the E 9-1-1 Commission created by section  
16 28-29a.

17       (5) "Enhanced 9-1-1 service" means a service consisting of telephone  
18 network features and public safety answering points provided for  
19 users of the public telephone system enabling such users to reach a  
20 public safety answering point by dialing the digits "9-1-1". Such service  
21 directs 9-1-1 calls to appropriate public safety answering points by  
22 selective routing based on the geographical location from which the  
23 call originated and provides the capability for automatic number  
24 identification and automatic location identification features.

25       (6) "Enhanced 9-1-1 network features" means those features of  
26 selective routing which have the capability of automatic number and  
27 location identification.

28       (7) "Municipality" means any town, city, borough, consolidated  
29 town and city or consolidated town and borough.

30       (8) "Public safety agency" means a functional division of a  
31 municipality or the state which provides fire fighting, law  
32 enforcement, ambulance, medical or other emergency services.

33       (9) "Private safety agency" means any entity, except a municipality  
34 or a public safety agency, providing emergency fire, ambulance or  
35 medical services.

36       (10) "Public safety answering point" means a facility, operated on a  
37 twenty-four-hour basis, assigned the responsibility of receiving 9-1-1  
38 calls and, as appropriate, directly dispatching emergency response  
39 services, or transferring or relaying emergency 9-1-1 calls to other  
40 public safety agencies. A public safety answering point is the first  
41 point of reception by a public safety agency of a 9-1-1 call and serves  
42 the jurisdictions in which it is located or other participating  
43 jurisdictions.

44 (11) "Selective routing" means the method employed to direct 9-1-1  
45 calls to the appropriate public safety answering point based on the  
46 geographical location from which the call originated.

47 (12) "Telephone company" includes every corporation, company,  
48 association, joint stock association, partnership or person, or lessee  
49 thereof, owning, leasing, maintaining, operating, managing or  
50 controlling poles, wires, conduits or other fixtures, in, under or over  
51 any public highway or street, for the provision of telephone exchange  
52 and other systems and methods of telecommunications and services  
53 related thereto in or between any or all of the municipalities of this  
54 state.

55 (13) "Private branch exchange" means an electronic telephone  
56 exchange installed on the user's premises to allow internal dialing  
57 from station to station within such premises and connection to  
58 outgoing and incoming lines to the public switched network of a  
59 telephone company.

60 (14) "Private safety answering point" or "PSAP", means a facility  
61 within a private company, corporation or institution, operated on a  
62 twenty-four-hour basis, and assigned the responsibility of receiving 9-  
63 1-1 calls routed by a private branch exchange and, directly dispatching  
64 in-house emergency response services, or transferring or relaying  
65 emergency 9-1-1 calls to other public or private safety agencies.

66 (15) "Emergency medical dispatch" means the management of  
67 requests for emergency medical assistance by utilizing a system of (A)  
68 tiered response or priority dispatching of emergency medical resources  
69 based on the level of medical assistance needed by the victim, and (B)  
70 prearrival first aid or other medical instructions given by trained  
71 personnel who are responsible for receiving 9-1-1 calls and directly  
72 dispatching emergency response services.

73 (16) "Alternative method of notification" means an enhanced 9-1-1  
74 service capability that that enables the location of the emergency caller  
75 and the initiation of emergency response.

76     (17) "Alternative methods to support enhanced 9-1-1" means  
77     methods used by a MLTS operator to provide a 9-1-1 emergency  
78     response team a reasonable opportunity to quickly locate a caller as an  
79     alternative to the MLTS signaling needed to produce the automatic  
80     display of caller location information on the video terminal of the call-  
81     taker.

82     (18) "Building unit identifier" or "BUI" means a room number or  
83     equivalent designation of a portion of a structure or building.

84     (19) "Call back number" means a number used by the PSAP to  
85     initiate contact with the location from which the 9-1-1 call was placed.  
86     The number may or may not be the number of the station used to  
87     originate the 9-1-1 call.

88     (20) "Emergency location identification number" or "ELIN" means a  
89     valid North American Numbering Plan format telephone number  
90     assigned to the MLTS operator for the purpose of routing a call to a  
91     PSAP, which then may retrieve ALI. The North American Numbering  
92     Plan number may in some cases not be a dialable number.

93     (21) "Emergency response location" or "ERL" means a location to  
94     which a 9-1-1 emergency response team may be dispatched. The  
95     location shall be specific enough to provide a reasonable opportunity  
96     for the emergency response team to quickly locate a caller anywhere  
97     within such location.

98     (22) "Key telephone system" means a type of multiple-line telephone  
99     system designed to provide shared access to several outside lines  
100     through buttons, or keys, typically offering identified access lines with  
101     direct line appearance or termination on a given telephone set.

102     (23) "Local notification" means a system capability whereby a call to  
103     9-1-1 from a MLTS extension is directed through the 9-1-1 network to a  
104     PSAP and simultaneously to a switchboard operator, attendant or  
105     designated personnel where assistance can be provided to the PSAP to  
106     locate the caller or to assist in directing response. For local notification,

107 the call back number shall be a telephone number that can be dialed  
108 from the PSTN, which will be answered by the switchboard operator,  
109 attendant or designated personnel. Local notification shall include the  
110 ability of the switchboard operator, attendant or designated personnel  
111 to identify the location of telephones that have dialed 9-1-1.

112 (24) "Multi-line telephone system" or "MLTS" means a multi-line  
113 telephone system comprised of one or more common control units,  
114 telephone sets and control hardware and software. This includes  
115 network and premises-based systems, such as centrex and PBX, hybrid  
116 and key telephone systems.

117 (25) "MLTS operator" means the entity that either owns or rents  
118 from a third party and operates a MLTS through which a caller may  
119 place a 9-1-1 call through the public switched network.

120 (26) "Master street address guide" or "MSAG" means a database of  
121 street names and house number ranges within the associated  
122 communities defining emergency services zones and their associated  
123 emergency services numbers to enable proper routing of 9-1-1 calls.

124 (27) "North American Numbering Plan" means a method of  
125 identifying telephone trunks in the public network of North America.

126 (28) "Public switched network" means any common carrier network  
127 that provides circuit switching between public users.

128 (29) "Public switched telephone network" or "PSTN" means a  
129 worldwide voice telephone network accessible to all those with  
130 telephones and access privileges.

131 (30) "Shared telecommunications services" means  
132 telecommunications and information management services and  
133 equipment shared within a user group located in discrete private  
134 premises in building complexes, campuses or high-rise buildings by a  
135 commercial shared services provider or by a user association, through  
136 privately owned customer premises equipment and associated data  
137 processing and information management services. It also includes the

138 provision of connections to the facilities of a local exchange and to  
139 interexchange telecommunications companies.

140 (31) "Workspace" means the physical area of a building where work  
141 is normally performed. This is a net square footage measurement that  
142 includes hallways, conference rooms, restroom and break rooms, but  
143 does not include wall thickness, shafts, heating, ventilating, or air  
144 conditioning equipment spaces, mechanical or electrical spaces or  
145 similar areas where employees do not normally have access.

146 Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2006*) (a) Operators of a shared  
147 MLTS serving residential customers shall ensure that the  
148 telecommunications system is connected to the public switched  
149 network so that a call to 9-1-1 results in one distinctive ANI and ALI  
150 for each living unit, unless the facility maintains, at all times,  
151 alternative methods to support enhanced 9-1-1.

152 (b) For a MLTS connected to the public switched network and  
153 serving business locations of one employer, the MLTS operator shall  
154 deliver the 9-1-1 call with an ELIN, which will result in one of the  
155 following: (1) An ERL that provides at least the building and floor  
156 location of the caller; (2) an ability to direct response through an  
157 alternative and adequate means of signaling by the establishment of a  
158 private answering point; or (3) a connection to a switchboard operator,  
159 attendant or a designated individual that provides for the  
160 establishment of local notification capability.

161 (c) The following shall not be required to provide more than one  
162 ERL: (1) A workspace fewer than 7,000 square feet and located on a  
163 single, contiguous property; (2) a location with key telephone systems;  
164 and (3) MLTS operators with fewer than 49 stations installed and  
165 occupying not more than 40,000 square feet on a single, contiguous  
166 property.

167 (d) Providers of shared telecommunications services shall ensure  
168 that the MLTS is connected to the public switched network so that calls  
169 to 9-1-1 from any telephone result in ALI for each respective ERL of

170 each entity sharing the telecommunications services.

171 (e) Hotel and motel MLTS shall permit the dialing of 9-1-1 and the  
172 MLTS operator shall ensure that the MLTS is connected to the public  
173 switched telephone network so that 9-1-1 calls originating from the  
174 hotel or motel MLTS either: (1) Provide the PSAP with the ability to  
175 clearly identify the address and BUI of the 9-1-1 caller through the  
176 delivery of ANI or ELIN that results in the subsequent retrieval of ALI  
177 by the PSAP for each telephone set within the facility; or (2) provide an  
178 automated system that will connect the caller, PSAP and  
179 knowledgeable designated individual at the facility when 9-1-1 is  
180 dialed. The designated individual may supplement or replace the ALI  
181 record with specific location information by effectively communicating  
182 to the PSAP the specific location of the caller.

183 (f) Where applicable, MLTS operators shall arrange to update the  
184 ALI database with appropriate MSAG valid address and callback  
185 information for each MLTS telephone, so that the location information  
186 specifies the ERL of the caller. These updates shall be made as soon as  
187 practicable for new MLTS installations, or within one business day of  
188 record completion of the actual changes for previously installed  
189 systems. The information in the ALI database is proprietary to MLTS  
190 operators and shall not be disclosed or used for any purpose other  
191 than facilitating emergency response to a 9-1-1 call.

192 (g) MLTS operators shall be considered to be in compliance with  
193 regulations adopted under section 8 of this act when the MLTS  
194 complies with enhanced 9-1-1 generally accepted industry standards  
195 as defined by the Department of Public Safety, Office of State-wide  
196 Emergency Telecommunications. The telecommunication carriers shall  
197 provide interconnectivity through the use of generally accepted  
198 industry standards.

199 (h) The MLTS operator shall make all reasonable efforts to ensure  
200 that potential 9-1-1 callers are aware of the proper procedures for  
201 calling for emergency assistance, such as when dialing the digit 9 is  
202 required. Dialing instruction requirements shall apply to all MLTS

203 operators regardless of whether any other exemptions apply.

204 (i) MLTS shall support enhanced 9-1-1 calling by using any  
205 generally accepted industry standard signaling protocol, designed to  
206 produce an automatic display of caller information on the video  
207 terminal of the PSAP call-taker, unless the MLTS operator is exempt or  
208 a waiver has been granted in accordance with regulations adopted  
209 under section 8 of this act.

210 Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2006*) (a) Public agencies providing  
211 9-1-1 educational programs may develop programs to educate MLTS  
212 operators on how to access 9-1-1 emergency telephone systems and to  
213 provide adequate testing of the MLTS interface to the 9-1-1 system.

214 (b) No MLTS manufacturer, provider or operator shall be liable for  
215 any civil damages or penalties as a result of any act or omission, except  
216 willful or wanton misconduct, in connection with developing,  
217 adopting, operating or implementing any plan or system required by  
218 this act.

219 (c) Nothing in this section is intended to relieve employers of their  
220 obligations under federal and state workplace occupational safety and  
221 health statutes and regulations.

222 Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2006*) (a) In facilities offering  
223 alternative and adequate means of intercepting emergency calls,  
224 training shall be offered to individuals intercepting the call in  
225 accordance with regulations adopted under authority of section 8 of  
226 this act.

227 (b) MLTS with a single ERL and fewer than forty-nine stations shall  
228 not be required to comply with regulations adopted under section 8 of  
229 this act. Requirements for MLTS and wireless MLTS operators to  
230 provide dialing instructions shall continue to apply.

231 (c) MLTS operators that employ alternative methods of enhanced 9-  
232 1-1 support shall not be required to comply with regulations adopted  
233 under section 8 of this act.



234 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2006*) (a) The requirements of  
235 sections 2 to 7, inclusive, of the regulations adopted under section 8 of  
236 this act shall not apply to the following types of equipment until two  
237 years after the effective date of a Federal Communications  
238 Commission ruling addressing implementation of enhanced 9-1-1  
239 support by such equipment: (1) MLTS wireless telephones; (2) MLTS  
240 Internet Protocol (IP) telephones; and (3) IP-based MLTS.

241 (b) A MLTS, using a combination of conventional stations and IP or  
242 wireless stations, shall be subject to this exemption for all calls made  
243 from the IP-based or wireless stations.

244 Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2006*) MLTS operators that are not  
245 exempt from regulations adopted under section 8 of this act may seek  
246 a waiver from the Office of State-Wide Emergency  
247 Telecommunications within the Department of Public Safety if  
248 bringing the system into compliance is impractical. The local exchange  
249 carrier shall not grant waivers or enforce compliance with sections 2 to  
250 7, inclusive, of this act or the regulations adopted under section 8 of  
251 this act.

252 Sec. 7. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2006*) (a) A MLTS installed on or  
253 after October 1, 2008, shall comply upon installation with the  
254 provisions of sections 2 to 7, inclusive, of this act and regulations  
255 adopted under section 8 of this act. Systems in existence on October 1,  
256 2006, or those installed within two years of the date that enhanced 9-1-  
257 1 MLTS support service is available, shall comply by October 1, 2013.

258 (b) Enhanced 9-1-1 MLTS support service is deemed to be available  
259 if: (1) The serving central office may accept ELIN information for the  
260 MLTS using generally accepted industry standard interfaces; (2)  
261 facilities are in place to accept the ERL information provided by the  
262 MLTS; and (3) the PSAP is equipped to utilize the ERL information.

263 (c) The MLTS operator may choose the industry standard interface.

264 (d) Operators of MLTS systems not connected to the enhanced 9-1-1

265 system because the chosen interface standard is not available from the  
 266 local exchange carrier shall report this information to the Department  
 267 of Public Safety, Office of State-wide Emergency Telecommunications.

268 Sec. 8. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2006*) The Commissioner of Public  
 269 Safety shall adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of  
 270 chapter 54 of the general statutes to carry out the provisions of sections  
 271 2 to 7, inclusive, of this act. The regulations shall include (1)  
 272 requirements for MLTS, including a requirement for dialing  
 273 instructions, and (2) standards for MLTS operators and may include  
 274 for individuals intercepting the call in facilities offering alternative and  
 275 adequate means of intercepting emergency calls.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

Section 1	<i>October 1, 2006</i>	28-25
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2006</i>	New section
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2006</i>	New section
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2006</i>	New section
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2006</i>	New section
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2006</i>	New section
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2006</i>	New section
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2006</i>	New section

**PS**            *Joint Favorable C/R*

ET

**ET**            *Joint Favorable*

The following fiscal impact statement and bill analysis are prepared for the benefit of members of the General Assembly, solely for the purpose of information, summarization, and explanation, and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either House thereof for any purpose:

### **OFA Fiscal Note**

#### **State Impact:**

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 07 \$	FY 08 \$
Executive Branch Agencies	GF - Cost	2.0 million	2.1 million
Legislative and Judicial Branch Agencies	GF - Cost	Potential Significant	Potential Significant

Note: GF=General Fund

#### **Municipal Impact:**

Municipalities	Effect	FY 07 \$	FY 08 \$
Various Municipalities	STATE MANDATE - Cost	Potential Significant	Potential Significant

### **Explanation**

The bill would require state agencies and municipalities to modify their multi-line telephone system (MLTS) in certain facilities, to provide location information when an occupant of the building places an emergency 9-1-1 call. Upgrades and modifications must be completed by October 1, 2013.

It is estimated that there are 350 Executive Branch agency locations that would be impacted by the bill, with an estimated cost of \$2.0 million-\$2.53 million per year, through FY 13. The upgrades and modifications to the MLTS for Executive Branch agencies would be completed by the Department of Information Technology (DOIT). Assuming that DOIT follows a seven year implementation plan beginning in FY 07 and ending in FY 13, there are four components associated with the cost: (1) technical staff, which will add one additional position to DOIT with an estimated cost of \$101,000 plus

fringe benefits<sup>1</sup>, (2) network upgrades, ranging from \$150,000 in FY 07 to \$940,000 in FY 13, (3) equipment upgrades, which are estimated to cost \$36,000 annually, and (4) equipment replacement, which is estimated to cost \$1.7 million annually.

Additionally, municipalities and Legislative and Judicial Branch agencies would be required to upgrade facilities in accordance with the bill. It is unknown how many municipalities, or Judicial and Legislative locations would require upgrades and modifications. However, it is estimated that each location requiring an upgrade or modification would require \$500-\$1,000 annually for database maintenance to track the location information of individual workstations, and one time costs of \$10,000-\$50,000 for equipment upgrades.

In addition to requiring upgrades of MLTS to track location information, the bill makes several other changes, which are not anticipated to have a fiscal impact, including: allowing the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to provide educational training to MLTS operators, allowing DPS to adopt regulations to carry out the requirements of the bill, allowing DPS to grant waivers and exemptions to workplaces where upgrading the system would be "impractical," and makes several technical changes.

### ***The Out Years***

The cost for Executive Branch agencies will continue through FY 13,

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<sup>1</sup> The fringe benefit costs for state employees are budgeted centrally in the Miscellaneous Accounts administered by the Comptroller. The estimated first year fringe benefit rate as a percentage of payroll is 23.6%, effective July 1, 2005. The first year fringe benefit costs for new positions do not include pension costs. The state's pension contribution is based upon the prior year's certification by the actuary for the State Employees Retirement System (SERS). The SERS 2005-06 fringe benefit rate is 34.7%, which when combined with the non pension fringe benefit rate would total 58.3%.

with an estimated cost of \$2.3-\$2.53 million each year. Additionally, municipalities and Legislative and Judicial Branch agencies could incur costs through FY 13.

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**OLR Bill Analysis**  
**SB 109**

***AN ACT CONCERNING MULTI-LINE TELEPHONE SYSTEMS AND  
ENHANCED 9-1-1.***

**SUMMARY:**

This bill requires that operators of Centrex and similar multi-line telephone systems (MLTS) modify their systems to provide additional locational information when a system user such as a tenant makes a 9-1-1 call.

The bill includes exemptions for certain MLTS operators. The Office of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications (OSET) may grant waivers if compliance is impractical.

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) commissioner must adopt implementing regulations, which must include (1) requirements for MLTS, including dialing instructions, and (2) standards for MLTS operators, which may include, for individuals intercepting calls in facilities, offering alternative and adequate means of intercepting emergency calls.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2006

**MULTI-LINE TELEPHONE SYSTEMS**

***Definitions***

The bill defines "MLTS" as a multi-line telephone system with one or more common control units, telephone sets, and control hardware and software. It includes network systems and systems on a customer's premises, such as Centrex and private branch exchange (PBX), hybrid, and key telephone systems.

The bill defines "ELIN" as a telephone number assigned to an MLTS

operator for routing calls to a private safety answering point (PSAP), which may then retrieve the geographic location information of the caller (ALI). The plan number may, in some cases, not be a “dialable” number.

Existing law defines a PSAP as a facility within a private company, corporation, or institution, operated on a 24-hour basis, and responsible for receiving 9-1-1 calls routed by a PBX, and directly dispatching in-house emergency response services or transferring or relaying 9-1-1 calls to other public or private safety.

Existing law defines “ALI” as an E 9-1-1 service capability that enables the automatic display of information showing the geographic location of the telephone used to make the 9-1-1 call. Currently, ALI provides a street address rather than more specific information.

Existing law defines “ANI” as an E 9-1-1 capability that enables the automatic display of the seven-digit number used to place a 9-1-1 call.

### ***Residential Service***

The bill requires operators of a shared MLTS serving residential customers to ensure that the telecommunications system is connected to the public telephone network so that a 9-1-1 call results in one distinctive ANI and ALI for each living unit, unless the facility maintains alternative methods to support E 9-1-1 all the time.

### ***Businesses***

The bill requires that when an MLTS connected to the public network serves business locations of one employer (e.g., several buildings on a campus), the MLTS operator must deliver the 9-1-1 call with an ELIN resulting in one of the following: (1) an emergency response location (ERL) that provides at least the building and floor location of the caller, (2) the ability to respond directly through an alternative and adequate means of signaling by the establishment of a private answering point, or (3) a connection to an individual who can inform responders of the caller’s location.

The following need have only one ERL: (1) a workspace of less than 7,000 square feet located on a single, contiguous property; (2) a location with key telephone systems; and (3) MLTS operators with fewer than 49 work stations and occupying 40,000 square feet or less on a single, contiguous property.

***Providers of Shared Services***

Providers who share telecommunications and information management services must ensure that the MLTS is connected to the public telephone network so that 9-1-1 calls from any telephone show the ALI for each provider's ERL.

***Hotels and Motels***

Hotel and motel MLTS must permit 9-1-1 calls, and the MLTS operator must ensure that the MLTS is connected to the public telephone network so that 9-1-1 calls from the hotel or motel MLTS either:

1. enable the PSAP to clearly identify the address and building unit identifier (BUI) of a 9-1-1 caller through ANI or ELIN resulting in the subsequent retrieval of ALI by the PSAP for each telephone set within the facility; or
2. provide an automated system that will connect the caller, PSAP, and knowledgeable designated individual at the facility when anyone dials 9-1-1. The designee may supplement or replace the ALI record with specific location information by effectively communicating the caller's specific location to the PSAP.

***MLTS Operators***

Where applicable, MLTS operators must arrange to update the ALI database with appropriate master street address guide valid address and callback information for each MLTS telephone, so that the location information specifies the caller's ERL. They must do this as soon as practicable for new MLTS installations, or within one business day after completing actual changes to existing systems. ALI database



information is proprietary to MLTS operators and disclosable only for facilitating emergency response to a 9-1-1 call.

MLTS operators are considered to be in compliance with implementing regulations when the MLTS complies with E 9-1-1 generally accepted industry standards as defined by OSET. Telecommunication carriers must provide interconnectivity using generally accepted industry standards.

MLTS must support E 9-1-1 calling by using any generally accepted industry standard signaling protocol designed to automatically display caller information on the video terminal of the person taking the PSAP call, unless the MLTS operator is exempt or granted a waiver under implementing regulations.

### ***Educational Programs***

MLTS operators must make all reasonable efforts to ensure that potential 9-1-1 callers are aware of the proper procedures for calling for emergency assistance, such as first dialing the number nine to make an outside call. Dialing instruction requirements apply to all MLTS operators regardless of other applicable exemptions.

The bill allows public agencies providing 9-1-1 educational programs to develop programs to educate MLTS operators on how to access 9-1-1 emergency telephone systems and provide adequate testing of the MLTS interface to the 9-1-1 system.

### ***Manufacturers***

The bill relieves MLTS manufacturers, providers, and operators from liability for any civil damages or penalties from any act or omission, except willful or wanton misconduct, relative to developing, adopting, operating, or implementing any plan or system the bill requires. The bill states that it is not intended to relieve employers of their obligations under federal and state workplace occupational safety and health statutes and regulations.

### ***Alternatives***

In facilities offering alternative and adequate means of intercepting emergency calls, the bill requires training for individuals intercepting calls in accordance with the bill's regulations.

***Exemptions***

Any MLTS with a single ERL and fewer than 49 stations is not required to comply with MLTS regulations. But requirements for MLTS and wireless MLTS operators to provide dialing instructions still apply.

MLTS operators that employ alternative methods of enhanced 9-1-1 support do not have to comply with the bill.

The bill's regulations do not apply to the following types of equipment until two years after the effective date of a Federal Communications Commission ruling addressing implementation of E 9-1-1 support by such equipment: (1) MLTS wireless telephones; (2) MLTS Internet Protocol (IP) telephones (e.g., Vonage); and (3) IP-based MLTS. An MLTS using a combination of conventional stations and IP or wireless stations is subject to this exemption for all calls made from the IP-based or wireless stations.

***Waivers and Compliance Deadlines***

An MLTS installed after September 30, 2008 must be installed in compliance with the bill and implementing regulations. Those that predate October 2, 2006, or are installed within two years of the date that E 9-1-1 MLTS support service is available, must comply by October 1, 2013. Support service is deemed available if (1) the serving central office may accept ELIN information for the MLTS using generally accepted industry standard interfaces, (2) facilities are in place to accept the ERL information MLTS provides, and (3) the PSAP is equipped to use the ERL information.

MLTS operators may choose the industry standard interface. Operators of MLTS systems not connected to the E 9-1-1 system because the chosen interface standard is not available from the local exchange carrier must inform OSET.

MLTS operators not exempt from regulations may seek a waiver from OSET if bringing the system into compliance is impractical. Local exchange carriers cannot grant waivers or enforce compliance.

## **BACKGROUND**

### **MLTS**

Multi-line telephone systems (MLTS) are known as private telephone systems or PBX. They allow businesses and organizations to have many phones in one location or many phones on one phone switch serving dispersed geographic locations. The systems are characterized by a central switch and a number of extensions, which usually require the dialing of an extra digit (such as "9") to reach an outside phone connection. The E 9-1-1 system can identify only the location of the private telephone switch that facilitated the routing of the 9-1-1 call to the public telephone network, which could be in a different building or town.

## **COMMITTEE ACTION**

Public Safety and Security Committee

Joint Favorable Change of Reference  
Yea 20 Nay 0 (03/07/2006)

Energy and Technology Committee

Joint Favorable  
Yea 18 Nay 0 (03/14/2006)